physician's guidance. Investigation, however, disclosed that the drug was frequently dispensed without a physician's prescription. It would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling.

On January 25 and 30, 1939, the United States attorneys for the District of Utah and the Eastern District of Washington filed libels against 10 bottles each containing 50 Renton's Hydrocin Tablets at Ogden, Utah, and 16 bottles containing a total of 1,700 tablets of the same product at Spokane, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Pasadena Products, Inc., from Pasadena, Calif., within the period from on or about August 31, 1938, to on or about January 3, 1939; and charging that it was misbranded for the reasons appearing above.

On March 13 and 24, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

145. Misbranding of Neuroine. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Neuroine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1677. Sample No. 37513–D.)

This product contained sodium bromide and alcohol, and would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling. It contained more sodium bromide and less alcohol than the amounts declared.

On March 22, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 11 bottles of Neuroine at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 30, 1940, by the Link Chemical Co. from Emporia, Kans.; and charging that it was misbranded.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the representations in the labeling that it contained 60 grains of sodium bromide and 25 percent of alcohol, were false and misleading since the bottle (1 pint) contained very materially more than 60 grains of sodium bromide and materially less than 25 percent of alcohol. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling, which directed a dosage for adults of a tablespoonful to an ounce, as necessary to control case, with proportionate dosage for children.

On June 22, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

146. Adulteration and misbranding of Migro Headache Powder. U. S. v. 13 Boxes of Migro Headache Powder. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1745. Sample No. 88912–D.)

These powders consisted essentially of acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, and milk sugar. They would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage or with the frequency or duration prescribed in the labeling, which failed to reveal the consequences which might result from their use. The labeling was further objectionable, as indicated below.

On April 15, 1940, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Indiana filed a libel against 13 boxes of Migro Headache Powder at South Bend, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 6, 1940, by C. J. Czarnecki from Detroit, Mich.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength differed from that which it purported or was represented to possess, namely, 5 grains of acetanilid per powder since it contained materially more than 5 grains of acetanilid per powder.

Misbranding was alleged in that the representations on the label that each powder contained 5 grains of acetanilid was false and misleading since it contained materially more than 5 grains of acetanilid per powder.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that its labeling bore representations that it was a headache powder, was intended for the relief of simple headache, and bore directions that one powder be taken and repeated in 1 hour if not relieved, which were false and misleading since the impression was created thereby that the article constituted an appropriate treatment for conditions such as those described in the labeling; whereas it was not a safe and appropriate remedy but was a dangerous drug and the labeling failed to reveal the fact, which was material in the light of the representations made on the label, that the use of the article in accordance with the directions

might cause serious blood disturbances, anemia, collapse, or dependence on the drug.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling; in that the labeling failed to bear a statement of the common or usual names of the active ingredients, including the quantity of acetanilid since the declaration of the quantity of acetanilid was incorrect; and in that its labeling failed to bear adequate directions for use and adequate warnings for the protection of users.

On June 29, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

147. Misbranding of Nervease Headache Powders. U. S. v. 99 Packages of Nervease Headache Powders. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 521. Sample No. 69457–D.)

These powders contained acetanilid and caffeine. They would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling. Moreover, their labeling bore false and misleading representations regarding their efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On August 30, 1939, the United States attorney for the District of Maine filed a libel against 99 packages of Nervease Headache Powders at Bangor, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 27, 1939, by the Nervease Co. from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that each powder contained 4.6 grains of acetanilid and 0.87 grains of caffeine together with milk sugar and pink coloring.

Misbranding was alleged in that the labeling bore representations that the product was a nervease headache powder, that it had been in use all over this country for 45 years, and that during that time many hundreds of testimonials had been received from people who had been benefited by its use; that it did not contain any opiates or cathartic drugs, that each powder contained 4½ grains of acetanilid combined with other drugs for the relief of pain—especially headache, that it had been found to be a valuable remedy for the relief of pain and discomfort that ladies suffer from at certain periods and that one powder should be taken 2 or 3 times a day for that purpose, that it was an efficient remedy for colds and should be taken in the dosage of one powder every 4 hours for that purpose, that one powder should be taken for headache and that if pain had not disappeared in 30 minutes another powder should be taken; that in most cases of headache one powder would give relief in from 5 to 15 minutes; that if the second powder did not give relief it would indicate that the pain proceeded from some cause that the powder would not remove, and that it would be advisable to try a Rochelle powder and to wait for at least 2 or 3 hours before taking a third powder; which representations were false and misleading since the article was not efficacious for the purposes so recommended. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the freqnency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling.

On September 28, 1939, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

VAPORIZING DEVICES

148. Misbranding of Hexadrin. U. S. v. 25 Packages of Hexadrin. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1602. Sample No. 75142–D.)

This device consisted of a glass tube so shaped as to permit its being fitted into the nostril, and to which was attached a rubber tube fitted with a mouthpiece. The glass tube contained a roll of cotton saturated with an oily medicament. The user by blowing into the mouthpiece forced the medicated vapor into the nasal passages. The device would be dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling, which bore directions that the tube be inserted in the nostril, that the mouthpiece be placed between the lips, and that the user blow, gently at first, gradually increasing the pressure until the effects could be felt deep in the nasal passages.

On March 7, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of North Dakota filed a libel against 25 packages of Hexadrin at Bismark, N. Dak.,